

liam and the different inspection points throughout Canada. We also asked the Board of Grain Commissioners to supervise more closely the transfer of grain through the transfer elevators on the great lakes. We also asked to have a closer supervision of Canadian grain through seaports in Canada, but we made no move towards supervising the handling of Canadian grain through the United States.

A large portion of our grain is shipped each year through United States ports, and I see no reason why we should trust the handlers of our grain in the United States more than we do our own people in this country. Therefore I am endeavouring to have the house pass a resolution to compel closer supervision of Canadian grain through United States channels and seaports. For that reason I ask that any exporter of grain in Canada from other than Canadian seaports, deposit with the Board of Grain Commissioners ten cents per bushel in cash or by filling a bond, which amount shall be rebated when the grain has been inspected while loading at the United States seaport and found to be the export standard of the grade as designated on the certificate final.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Inspected by whom at the United States seaport, might I ask?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): That would have to be set up by parliament or by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Would it be by a Canadian representative or by a foreign representative?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Necessarily by a Canadian representative, I would say. We ship this wheat out through United States ports and we do not follow it up to see that practices that have been carried on in the past in Canada are not carried on in the United States. Last year, while we were before the agriculture committee, several of the members from western Canada were gathering information in regard to the export of our grain and I found out, by getting into touch with certain importers of grain in the old country, that practices of mixing must have been carried on in some of the United States channels. In order to safeguard our Canadian certificate final which carries our Canadian grain through a United States port as well as through a Canadian port, I wish to have enforced an inspection at the United States seaport. In order that this may be accomplished, I ask the Board of Grain Commissioners, so as to force the inspection there,

to impose a penalty of ten cents per bushel either in cash or by filing a bond. There are not many exporters of grain from Canada and grain is exported in large quantities by those exporters. Therefore I ask for the filing of a bond in some cases.

Another reason for that is that one of the exporters may ship a cargo of wheat from Fort William to Port Colborne, but for some reason he may wish to divert that cargo from Port Colborne to Buffalo. If in that case he has filed with the government a bond heavy enough throughout the season, he can report to the government and the bond covers a cargo so diverted.

During the investigation before the agriculture committee, we found, for instance a certain lowering of grade was carried on in different United States ports, which practice actually diverted grain through United States ports instead of Canadian ports. In other words, the restrictions we have here on the handling of grain in Canada to-day and the supervision that we have set up, really discriminate against Canadian channels and Canadian ports in favour of United States channels and United States ports. Therefore I want both channels of export to be put upon the same basis.

There is another angle to this resolution. It proposes that all Canadian grain crossing the American boundary shall pay that penalty of 10 cents per bushel until such wheat is exported out of an American seaport.

Mr. BENNETT: May I ask, have we power to do that, and is not this really putting an export tax of 10 cents a bushel on grain?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): No.

Mr. BENNETT: What else is it?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): It is not putting an export tax on grain, but it proposes to provide a penalty to force the inspection of Canadian grain crossing the border to see that when it is finally exported it shall come up to the standard designated on the certificate final. I might say further, in reply to my hon. friend, that the adoption of this resolution by the house as it now stands would put an export duty on wheat milled in bond in the United States, and I would like to know if my hon. friend has any objection to that.

The resolution calls for a rebate when the grain on inspection is found to be up to the standard designated on the certificate final when it passes out of an American seaport, and it calls for a rebate in no other case